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**NOTES ON THE HISTERID BEETLES OF KOREA (COLEOPTERA:
HISTERIDAE), WITH DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES AND
REDESCRIPTION OF THREE SPECIES**

By MASAHIRO ÔHARA and JONG-CHEOL PAIK

Abstract

ÔHARA, M. and PAIK, J.-C. 1998. Notes on the histerid beetles of Korea (Coleoptera: Histeridae), with description of two new species and redescription of three species. *Ins. matsum. n. s.* 54: 1-32, 1 tab., 13 figs.

Thirty-one species of histerid beetles collected from Korea are reported. Two of them, *Eblisia coreana* and *Hister coreanus*, are described as new species, and seven of the others, *Notodoma fungorum*, *Platysoma lewisi*, *P. rasile*, *Hister distans*, *Zabromorphus punctulatus*, *Dendrophilus xavieri* and *Platylomalus viaticus*, are reported as new records for Korea. Three species, *Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis*, *Hister sedakovii* and *H. distans*, are redescribed, and illustrations of their male genitalia are provided for the first time. Keys to the subfamilies, tribes, genera and species of Korean histerid beetles are provided.

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INTRODUCTION

A total of 43 species of the family Histeridae have been previously recorded from Korea (Mazur, 1970; ESK & KSAE: The Entomological Society of Korea and The Korean Society of Applied Entomology, 1994). This paper reports on 31 histerid species from Korea; formally describing two of them, *Eblisia coreana* and *Hister coreanus*, as new species, and presenting seven of the others, *Notodoma fungorum*, *Platysoma lewisi*, *P. rasile*, *Hister distans*, *Zabromorphus punctulatus*, *Dendrophilus xavieri* and *Platylomalus viaticus*, as new records for Korea. Three previously recorded species, *Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis*, *Hister sedakovii* and *H. distans*, are redescribed, and illustrations are provided for their male genitalia and selected other features. In total 52 species of Histeridae are now known from Korea. Keys are provided for the subfamilies, tribes, genera and species of the Korean histerid beetles. The specimens examined were collected almost entirely by the junior author, J.-C. Paik and some of these collections have been deposited in the EHU (Systematic Entomology, Hokkaido University, Sapporo) and/or the NSMT (Natural Science Museum, Tokyo).

We are deeply grateful to Dr. S. Nomura (NSMT) and Mr. J. K. Lee (Liaoning, China) for providing additional specimens. We also wish to express our cordial gratitude to Professor M. Suwa (EHU), Dr. A. Shinohara (NSMT), Dr. T. Nakane (Chiba) and Mr. B. K. Urbain (University of Washington, U.S.A.) for their critical advice in the preparation of the manuscript and for their encouragements.

ENUMERATION

FAMILY HISTERIDAE

Key to the subfamilies of the family Histeridae

- | | | | |
|----|------|---|----------------|
| 1 | (2) | Elytra with costae. | Onthophilinae |
| 2 | (1) | Elytra without costa, usually with normal striae or punctures. | |
| 3 | (6) | Antennal grooves or cavities on prosternum transverse, occurring on anterior side, and usually closed beneath by the prosternal alae. | |
| 4 | (5) | Antennal scape expanded and strongly angulate. | Hetaerinae |
| 5 | (4) | Antennal scape normal, neither expanded nor strongly angulate. | Histerinae |
| 6 | (3) | Antennal grooves or cavities on prosternum longitudinal, usually situated next to prosternal keel, and open beneath. | |
| 7 | (8) | Prosternal lobe present. | Dendrophilinae |
| 8 | (7) | Prosternal lobe absent. | |
| 9 | (10) | Dorsal elytral stria absent, or sometimes represented by rather vague impressions. | Abraeinae |
| 10 | (9) | Dorsal elytral stria present. | Saprininae |

SUBFAMILY ONTHOPHILINAE

Genus *Onthophilus* Leach

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Onthophilus*

- 1 (2) Body small, 1.82-2.34 mm. Third pronotal costa complete, not divided. Third elytral costa extending entirely to the front margin of the elytron. *O. flavicornis* Lewis, 1884
- 2 (1) Body large, 3.60-4.68 mm. Third pronotal costa (middle costa) divided into anterior and posterior parts, and well developed. Basal end of third elytral costa just caudad of a deep transverse fossa. *O. ostreatus* Lewis, 1879

Onthophilus flavicornis Lewis

Onthophilus flavicornis Lewis, 1884, 139; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan.

Onthophilus ostreatus Lewis

Onthophilus ostreatus Lewis, 1879, 78; Ôhara and Nakane, 1986, 5; Ôhara, 1994, 84; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Material examined. Cheju-do: Kwaneumsa Temple, 29/ix/1990 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Continental China; Taiwan.

SUBFAMILY HISTERINAE

Key to the tribes of the subfamily Histerinae

- 1 (4) Tarsal groove of protibia "S"-shaped.
- 2 (3) Head porrect, horizontal in repose. Hololeptini
- 3 (2) Head vertical in repose. Platysomatini
- 4 (1) Tarsal groove of protibia straight.
- 5 (6) Anterior margin of mesosternum bisinuate, with a more or less distinct median projection which fits into basal margin of prosternum. Exosternini
- 6 (5) Anterior margin of mesosternum straight, truncate or emarginate, not bisinuate. Histerini

TRIBE EXOSTERNINI

Genus *Notodoma* Lacordaire

Notodoma fungorum Lewis

Notodoma fungorum Lewis, 1884, 136; Ôhara and Nakane, 1989, 286; Ôhara, 1994, 90.

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Kwangneung, 15/vii/1992 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik). Jeonrabug-do: near Namweon, Mt. Jiri-san, Sannae-Myeon, 13/vii/1991 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan. New to Korea.

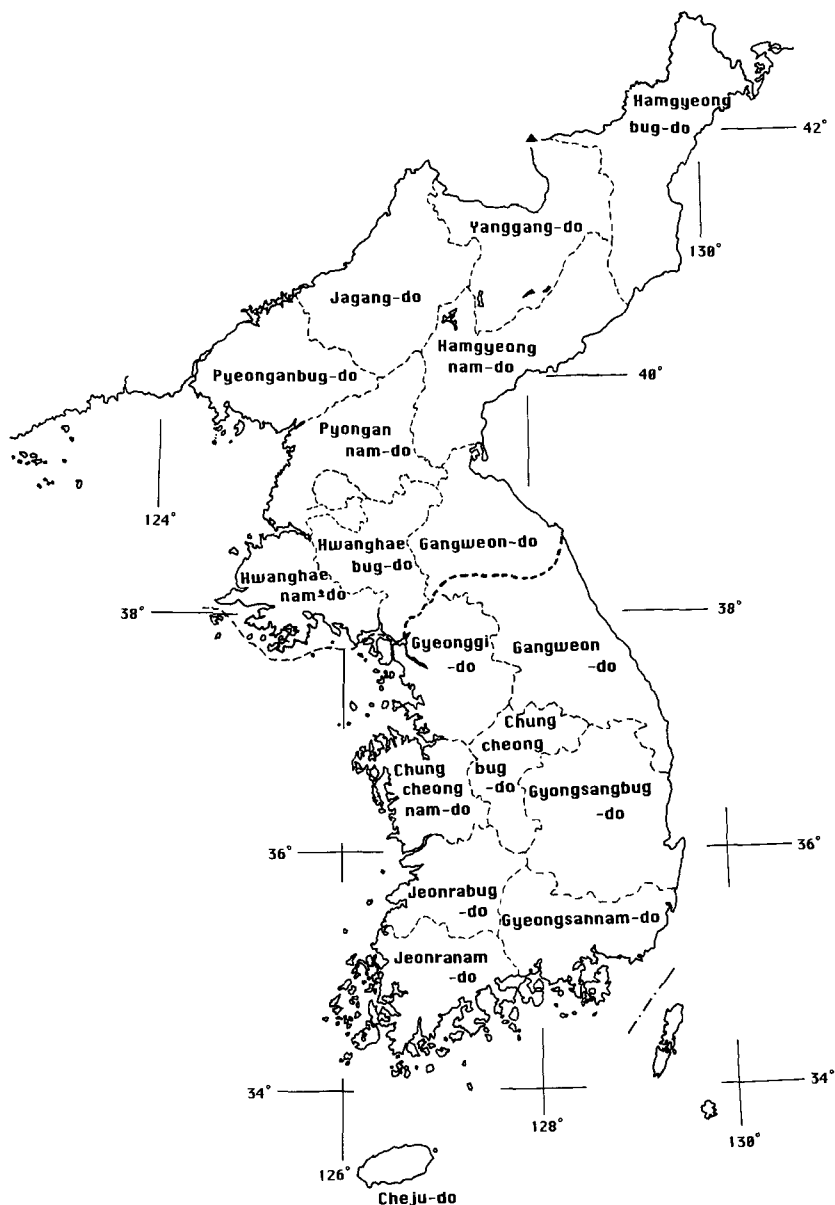


Fig. 1. Map of Korea.

TRIBE HOLOLEPTINI

Genus *Hololepta* Paykull

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Hololepta*

- 1 (2) Anterior margin of prosternal lobe outwardly arcuate. Body (head excluded) larger, 7.3-8.7 mm. Large fovea present on anterior pronotal angle in male. ... *H. amurensis* Reitter, 1879
- 2 (1) Anterior margin of prosternal lobe feebly emarginate. Body smaller, 5.7-7.0 mm.
- 3 (4) Pygidium densely covered with coarse punctures. *H. depressa* Lewis, 1884
- 4 (3) Pygidium without coarse punctures. *H. plana* (Sulzer, 1776)

Hololepta (Hololepta) amurensis Reitter

Hololepta amurensis Reitter, 1879, 213; Mazur, 1970, 60 [Korea].

Hololepta (Hololepta) amurensis: Ôhara, 1991, 103; 1994, 91; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Mt. Ungil-san, vii/1985 (1 ex., M. C. Lee); Hongcheon, 20/v/1992 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; East Siberia; Primorskiy Kray; Continental China; Taiwan.

Hololepta (Hololepta) depressa Lewis

Hololepta depressa Lewis, 1884, 132; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Hololepta (Hololepta) depressa: Ôhara, 1991, 235.

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan.

Hololepta (Hololepta) plana (Sulzer)

Hister planus Sulzer, 1776, 23.

Hololepta plana: Mazur, 1970, 60 [Korea]; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Pyeonganbug-do: Sounando (?), Cosho-C. (= Huchang-gun), 5/viii/2597 (= 1937) (1 ex. [NSMT-I-C-23120], S. Eguchi).

Distribution. Korea; Europe; nearly the whole Palaearctic Region.

TRIBE PLATYSOMATINI

Key to the genera of the tribe Platysomatini

- 1 (2) Body oblong-oval or oblong. Genus *Platysoma* Leach
2 (1) Body oval. Genus *Eblisia* Lewis

Genus *Eblisia* Lewis

Eblisia coreana M. Ôhara et Paik, sp. nov. (Fig. 2, 3)

Type material. Holotype. Male. Point-mounted; genitalia dissected; genitalia in balsam on one plastic slide; labeled as follows: 1. "Korea, Gyeonggi-do: Kwangneung, 15/vii/1992 (J.-C. Paik)." 2. "No-9705, M. Ôhara." 3. "Holo-type *Eblisia coreana* M. Ôhara et Paik". Paratype. One female; same data as holotype. The types are deposited in the collection of the Sunchon National Univ., Korea.

Description. Body oval, feebly depressed, black and shiny; tibiae and antennae reddish brown. Body length* (in mm; holotype, male/paratype, female), PPL 4.182/4.76, PEL 3.43/3.98, APW 1.09/1.19, PPW 2.38/2.82, PL 1.12/1.33, EL 2.35/2.69, EW 2.72/3.16, ProW 1.33/1.56, ProL 0.41/0.44, PyL 0.68/0.71, PTL 0.85/1.09, MSTL 0.97/1.05, MTTL 1.09/1.26.

Frontal stria of head (Fig. 2A) deeply impressed, crenated and complete. Head densely and finely punctate, the punctures separated by their own diameter. Mandible short, robust, acutely bent inwards.

Pronotal sides (Fig. 2B) convergent apically and regularly, apical angle round.

*Abbreviations of biometric data are as follows: PPL, length between anterior angles of pronotum and apex of pygidium; PEL, length between anterior angle of pronotum and apices of elytra; APW, width between anterior angles of pronotum; PPW, width between posterior angles of pronotum; PL, length of pronotum in middle; EL, length of elytron along sutural line; EW, maximal width between outer margin of elytra; ProW, maximal width of propygidium; ProL, length of propygidium in mesial; PyL, length of pygidium; PTL, length of protibia; MSTL, length of mesotibia; MTTL, length of metatibia. The table reads: observed limits (mean \pm standard error) number observaion.

Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and absent anteriorly. Pronotal lateral stria complete, carinate laterally, strongly carinate on latero-basal two-thirds, and finely impressed and densely crenuated anteriorly. Disk sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 2 to 3 times their diameter, and with coarse punctures on antero-lateral area that are separated by half to twice their diameter. Area along the basal margin with a row of coarse punctures, the punctures absent medially.

Epipleura with two epipleural and elytral marginal striae that are strongly sinuate and complete; disk densely covered with coarse punctures, and the punctures becoming rugose on apical half. External subhumeral stria (Fig. 2B) impressed on basal half. Internal subhumeral, and first to fourth dorsal striae, complete, the basal one-fourth slightly curved inwards; fifth dorsal stria on apical two-thirds; sutural stria present on medio-apical one-fourth; oblique humeral stria slightly impressed on basal one-fourth. Disk sparsely covered with fine punctures that are

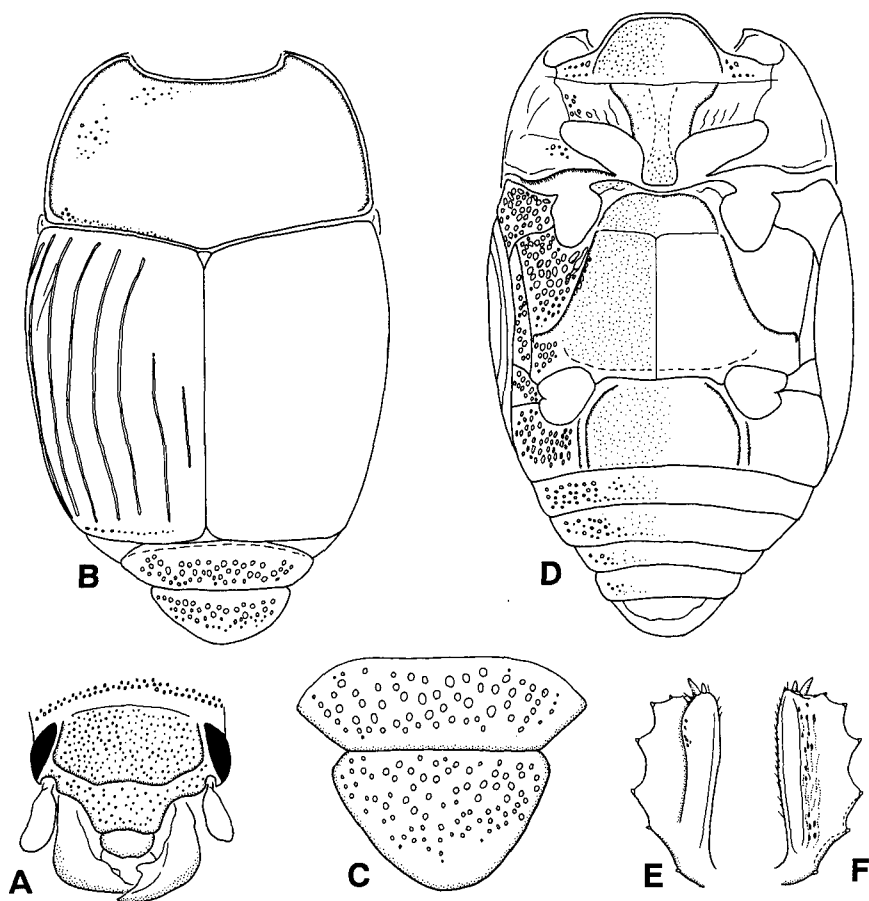


Fig. 2. *Eblisia coreana* M. Ôhara et Paik, sp. nov. A: Head, frontal view. B: Adult, dorsal view. C: Ditto, ventral view. D: Propygidium and pygidium, dorsal view. E: Left protibia, dorsal view. F: Ditto, ventral view.

separated by 2 to 5 times their diameter; a row of coarse punctures present along the apical margin of elytra.

Propygidium (Fig. 2C) with large and ocelloid punctures that are separated by 0.3 to 1 times their diameter and become sparser along margin; surface feebly depressed on lateral one-fourth. Pygidium coarsely and deeply punctate, the punctures irregularly separated by 0.3 to 1.5 times their diameter, and become finer apically.

Prosternal lobe (Fig. 2D) broad and convex medially, its anterior margin truncate, and the median portion nearly straight; marginal stria complete; disk of lobe densely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 1 to 3 times their diameter. Prosternal keel flat, the posterior margin straight; without carinal stria; lateral stria deeply impressed and diverse apically; disk of keel sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 3 to 6 times their diameter. Anterior margin of mesosternum slightly emarginate; its marginal stria finely impressed and complete; a short stria present behind antero-lateral angle on each side; punctures of disk similar to that of prosternal keel. Meso-metasternal suture lightly impressed and

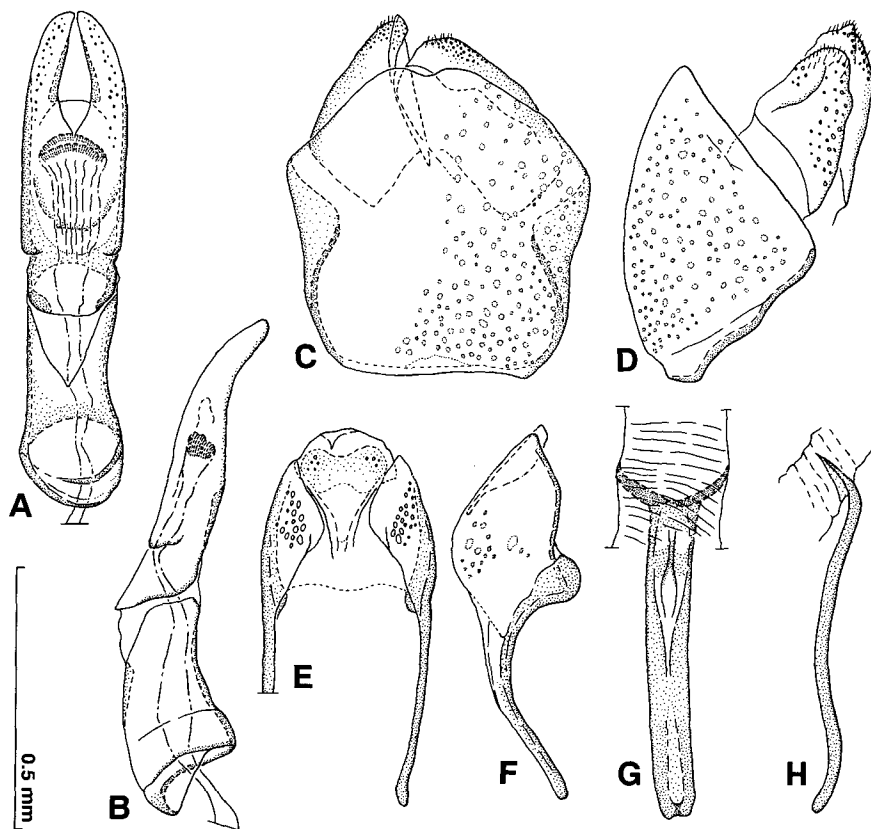


Fig. 3. *Eblisia coreana* M. Ôhara et Paik, sp. nov. Male genitalia. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: Eighth tergite and sternum, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: Ninth and tenth tergites, dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view. G: Ninth sternum (spicule), dorsal view. H: Ditto, lateral view.

feebly angulated at middle. Lateral metasternal stria deeply impressed and carinate, oblique and posteriorly extended, its apical end attaining near metacoxa. Punctuation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of mesosternum. Lateral disk densely covered with large, round, shallow punctures, which are separated by 0.2 to 0.7 times their diameter.

Intercoxal disk of first abdominal sternum with punctuation similar to that of intercoxal disk of metasternum; 2 lateral striae present on each side, the inner complete and the outer present on apical half.

Protibia (Fig. 2E, F) with 4 denticles on outer margin, and a small denticle on apical margin. Mesotibiae with 4 denticles on outer margin, the apical most with 2 spines. Metatibiae with 3 spines on outer margin.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 3. Aedeagus slender, its sides convergent apically on apical half of parameres, and with projection on basal one-fourth on each dorso-lateral side; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 1.42.

Distribution. Korea.

Remarks. This new species is similar to *Eblisia satsumae* (Lewis) from Japan, but can be distinguished by the complete internal subhumeral stria of the elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus of the male genitalia, which has a projection on each lateral side of the basal one-fourth of parameres.

Genus *Platysoma* Leach

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Platysoma*

- 1 (6) Body oblong-oval. Body as wide as length of sutural line of elytra. Subgenus *Platysoma* Leach
- 2 (3) Body length 4.2 - 5.3 mm; prosternal process with carinal striae; lateral pronotal stria rather distant from the side margin. *P. (P.) lewisi* Marseul, 1873
- 3 (2) Body length 2.13 - 3.8 mm; prosternal process without carinal striae; lateral pronotal stria rather close to the margin. *P. (P.) deplanatum* (Gyllenhal, 1808)
- 4 (5) Dorsal striae first to fourth complete. *P. (P.) rasile* Lewis, 1884
- 5 (4) Dorsal striae first to third complete. *P. (P.) rasile* Lewis, 1884
- 6 (1) Body slender and narrower than length of sutural line of elytra. Subgenus *Cylister* Cooman
- *P. (C.) lineicollis* Marseul, 1873

Platysoma (Platysoma) lewisi Marseul

Platysoma lewisi Marseul, 1873, 222.

Platysoma (Platysoma) lewisi: Ôhara, 1986, 97; 1994, 93.

Material examined. Gangweon-do: Yangku, 1/v/1995 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik); Hwacheon, 1/v/1995 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Continental China. New to Korea.

Platysoma (Platysoma) rasile Lewis (Fig. 13A)

Platysoma rasile Lewis, 1884, 134.

Platysoma (Platysoma) rasile: Ôhara, 1986, 104; 1994, 94.

Material examined. Jeonrabug-do: near Namweon, Mt. Jiri-san, Jeongryong-chi, 28/ix/1991 (1 ex. and 1 female, J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan. New to Korea.

Platysoma (Platysoma) deplanatum (Gyllenhal)

Hister deplanatum Gyllenhal, 1808, 85.

Platysoma sibiricum Reitter, 1879, 214; Mazur, 1970, 58 [Korea].

Platysoma (Platysoma) deplanatum: Ôhara, 1986, 100; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; East Siberia; Mongolia; Europe; Japan.

Platysoma (Cylister) lineicollis Marseul

Platysoma lineicollis Marseul, 1873, 223.

Platysoma (Cylister) lineicollis: Ôhara, 1994, 105; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Gangweon-do: Yangku, 1/v/1995 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan.

TRIBE HISTERINI

Key to the genera of the tribe Histerini

- 1 (10) External subhumeral stria of elytra not complete.
- 2 (3) Anterior margin of labrum projected. Genus *Pachylister* Lewis
- 3 (2) Anterior margin of labrum nearly straight.
- 4 (7) Pronotum covered with large punctures.
- 5 (6) Elytra shiny, without large puncture. Genus *Merohister* Reitter
- 6 (5) Elytra densely covered with large and deep punctures. Genus *Zabromorphus* Lewis
- 7 (4) Pronotum smooth, without large puncture.
- 8 (9) Pronotum with two lateral striae. Genus *Hister* Linnaeus
- 9 (8) Pronotum with a lateral stria. Genus *Atholus* Thomson
- 10 (1) External subhumeral stria of elytra complete. Genus *Margarinotus* Marseul

Genus *Pachylister* Lewis

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Pachylister*

- 1 (2) First to third dorsal elytral striae complete; fourth dorsal stria usually absent, or sometimes rudimentarily impressed. Interspace between margin and lateral stria of pronotum not wide. Dorsal surface wholly shiny. *P. ceylanus pygidialis* (Lewis, 1906)
- 2 (1) First to fourth dorsal elytral striae complete; fifth dorsal stria shortened but always present. Interspace between margin and lateral stria of pronotum wide. Dorsal surface of pronotum shiny, but elytral not shiny. *P. chinensis* (Quensel, 1806)

Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis (Lewis) (Fig. 4, 5)

Pachylister pygidialis Lewis, 1906, 399.

Hister pygidialis: Jakobson, 1911, 643.

Pachylister ceylanus: Kryzhanovskij and Reichardt, 1976, 302 [Korean peninsula: Seoul].

Pactolinus ceylanus pygidialis: Mazur, 1984, 180; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Redescription. Body oval, convex, black and shiny; tibiae reddish brown and spines of tibiae yellowish brown. Body length, PPL 12.79, PEL 9.58, APW 3.39, PPW 7.41, PL 3.39, EL 4.64, EW 8.24, ProW 4.01, ProL 1.55, PyL 1.85, PTL 2.88, MSTL 2.37, MTTL 3.19.

Frontal stria of head (Fig. 4A) distinctly impressed and finely crenated, the middle of anterior portion slightly interrupted. Head regularly and finely punctate, the punctures separated by 3 to 5 times their diameter. Mandibles well developed. Anterior margin of labrum weakly angulated outwardly.

Pronotal sides (Fig. 4B) regularly arcuate and convergent apically. Apical angle obtusely angulate. Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and broadly interrupted behind head. Outer lateral pronotal stria impressed on apical half. Inner lateral stria deeply impressed, carinated, abbreviated on basal one-eighth,

interrupted slightly behind apical angles, and broadly interrupted behind head. Disk of pronotum sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 4 to 5 times their diameter; interstices among punctures clothed with alutaceous sculptures; a row consisting of coarse punctures present along posterior margin. Posterior margin of pronotum strongly sinuate and obtusely angulated posteriorly at middle.

Epipleural marginal stria complete and distinctly carinate ventrally; elytral marginal stria absent; disk of epipleural deeply excavated on posterior half and coarsely punctate. External subhumeral stria (Fig. 4B) present on posterior half. Oblique humeral stria lightly impressed on basal half. First to third dorsal striae deeply impressed and complete; fourth dorsal stria present on apical half; fifth rudimentary stria represented by few punctures on apical area. Surface of elytra clothed with alutaceous sculptures and finely punctate along suture; a narrow band along posterior margin clothed with strigose microsculpture.

Propygidium irregularly covered with fine and moderate sized punctures, the punctures separated by 1 to 5 times their diameter; disk wholly clothed with strigose ground microsculpture. Pygidium sparsely and coarsely punctate, the punctures

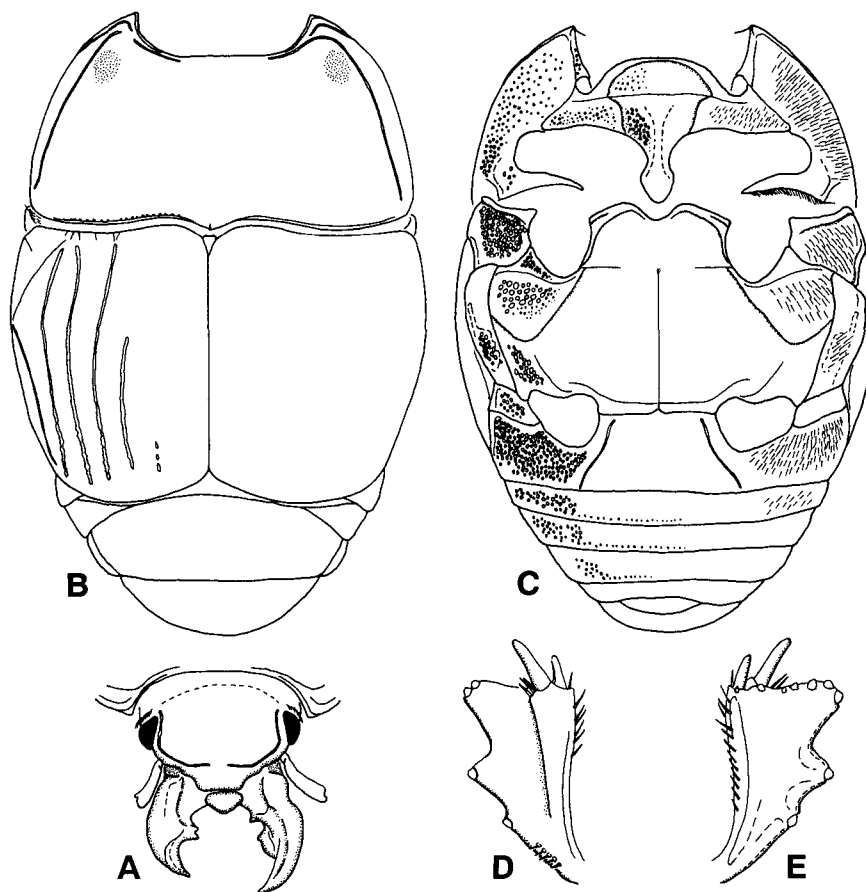


Fig. 4. *Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis* (Lewis). A: Head, frontal view. B: Adult, dorsal view. C: Ditto, ventral view. D: Left protibia, dorsal view. E: Ditto, ventral view.

separated by 1 to 4 times their diameter and become denser apically; interstices among the coarse punctures irregularly and finely punctate; disk clothed with strigose ground microsculpture; posterior margin elevated; ventral area shiny and only clothed with fine punctures.

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe (Fig. 4C) round, the anterior portion nearly straight; marginal stria clearly and completely impressed and carinate; disk evenly covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 2 to 3 times their diameter and become sparser on middle. Prosternal keel narrow and without carinal stria; disk densely covered with coarse and large punctures on lateral area, and sparsely and moderately punctate on top of keel. Lateral stria deeply impressed and carinate.

Anterior margin of mesosternum (Fig. 4C) strongly emarginate at middle; marginal stria well impressed, carinate and interrupted medially; another short stria present behind each anterior angle; disk covered with alutaceous sculptures. Meso-metasternal suture lightly impressed, indistinct medially. Post-mesocoxal stria of metasternum extending along posterior margin of mesocoxa, and becoming distant from the margin, the outer end attaining at middle of metasternal-mesepimeral suture. Lateral metasternal stria clearly impressed and carinate, obliquely extended posteriorly, and united with oblique stria, that is carinate and inwardly extends from the middle of metasternal-metepisternal suture. Punctuation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of mesosternum. Anterolateral

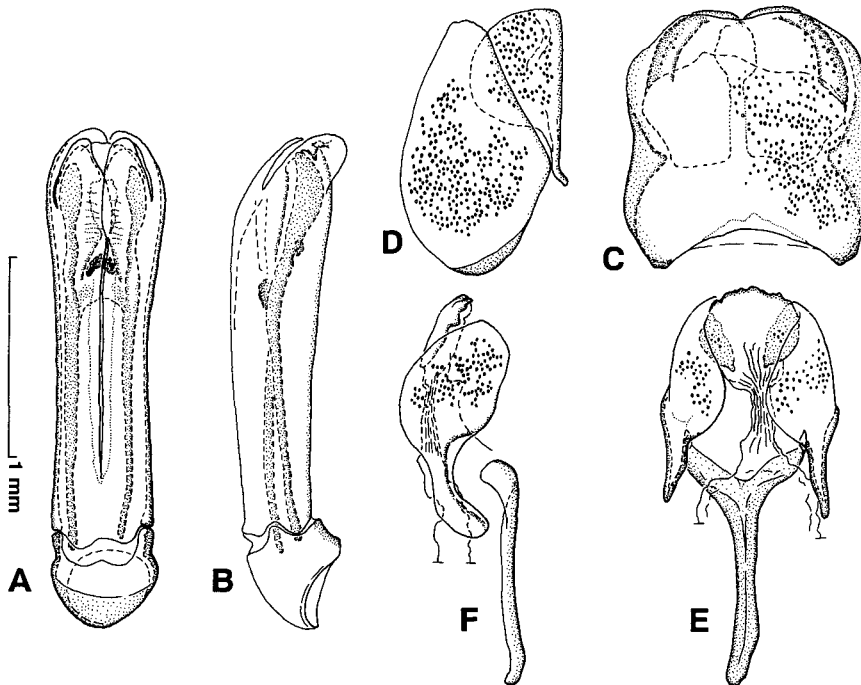


Fig. 5. *Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis* (Lewis). Male genitalia. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: Eighth tergite and sternum, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: Ninth and tenth tergites, and ninth sternum (spicule), dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view.

disk densely covered with shallow, large and setiferous punctures, the punctures becoming finer and sparser inwardly. Postero-lateral disk densely and coarsely punctate.

Intercostal disk of first abdominal sternum with similar punctation to that of the intercostal disk of mesosternum; lateral stria deeply impressed and complete.

Protibia (Fig. 4D, E) with 3 large denticles on outer margin, the apical most denticle with 2 spines. Meso- and metatibiae with 2 rows, each consisting of 10 to 13 stout spines. Profemoral stria complete and strongly carinate.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 5. Aedeagus of male genitalia slender; basal piece small; ratio of parameres length to basal piece about 5.5.

Material examined. Jeonranam-do: Is. Naro-do, 10/vi/1995 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Continental China (Yunnan); Himalaya.

Remarks. *Pachylister ceylanus pygidialis* may superficially resemble *Hister congener* and *H. japonicus* in general habits, but can be distinguished by the generic characters in the key.

Pachylister chinensis (Quensel)

Hister chinensis Quensel in Schöherr, 1806, 88.

Pachylister chinensis: Lewis, 1904, 146; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Taiwan; Continental China; eastern India; Oriental Region; Fuji; Samoa; Australia; Hawaii (introduced).

Genus *Hister* Linnaeus

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Hister*

- 1 (4) Subhumeral stria absent. Surface of mandible with coarse punctures.
- 2 (3) Body size larger, 4.49–5.27 mm. Fourth and fifth dorsal striae of elytra shorter, usually present on apical half and one-sixth, respectively. Aedeagus of male genitalia stout and short; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 2.81. *H. sedakovii* Marseul, 1861
- 3 (2) Body size a little smaller, 3.71–3.98 mm. Fourth and fifth dorsal striae of elytra longer, the fourth usually nearly complete, and the fifth present on apical half. Aedeagus of male genitalia slender; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 2.4. *H. coreanus* M. Ôhara, sp. nov.
- 4 (1) Subhumeral stria present. Surface of mandible without coarse punctures.
- 5 (8) Ventral surface of profemur with a nearly complete stria.
- 6 (7) First and second dorsal striae of elytra complete. Lateral metasternal stria united with oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasterna-metepisternal suture, the striae complete and strongly carinate. *H. japonicus* Marseul, 1854
- 7 (6) First to third dorsal striae of elytra complete. Oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasterna-metepisternal suture absent. *H. congener* Schmidt, 1885
- 8 (5) Ventral surface of profemur with a short stria on apical one-third.
- 9 (10) Pronotal anterior margin emarginate, the median portion of the emargination outwardly arcuate. *H. simplicisternus* Lewis, 1879
- 10 (9) Pronotal anterior margin emarginate, the median portion not outwardly arcuate.
- 11 (14) Mandible without lateral keel, the surface convex. Body oval.
- 12 (13) Pygidium with fine punctures that are separated by their own diameter. *H. unicolor leonhardi* Bickhardt, 1910
- 13 (12) Pygidium densely covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 0.3 times their diameter to their own diameter. *H. concolor* Lewis, 1884
- 14 (11) Mandible with lateral keel, the surface depress. Body oblong-oval. *H. distans* Fischer von Waldheim, 1824

Table 1. Biometric data of *Hister sedakovii* Marseul.

	Male	Female
APW	1.22-1.36 (1.29±0.019) 7	1.26-1.46 (1.36±0.102) 2
PPW	2.62-2.89 (2.74±0.040) 7	2.79-3.23 (3.01±0.022) 2
PL	1.26-1.46 (1.35±0.030) 7	1.46-1.70 (1.58±0.119) 2
EL	2.14-2.31 (2.22±0.024) 7	2.14-2.55 (2.35±0.024) 2
EW	2.96-3.33 (3.11±0.051) 7	3.16-3.69 (3.40±0.238) 2
ProW	1.87-2.04 (1.98±0.023) 7	2.14-2.28 (2.21±0.068) 2
ProL	0.54-0.71 (0.64±0.027) 7	0.61-0.78 (0.69±0.085) 2
PyL	0.81-1.12 (0.99±0.040) 7	0.99-1.12 (1.05±0.068) 2
PTL	0.88-1.02 (0.93±0.018) 7	0.99-1.16 (1.07±0.085) 2
MSTL	0.88-0.99 (0.95±0.015) 7	1.05 (1.05) 2
MTTL	1.09-1.33 (1.21±0.031) 7	1.22-1.53 (1.37±0.015) 2

Hister sedakovii Marseul (Fig. 6, 7, 8)

Hister sedakovii Marseul, 1861, 548; Jakobson, 1911, 645 [Korea]; Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea];

Kryzhanovskij and Reichardt, 1976, 328 [Korea].

Hister sedakovi (sic): ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Hister czikanni Csiki in Horvath, 1901, 106, synonymized by Lewis, 1903, 425.

Hister falsus var. *fraudator* Bickhardt, 1912, 291, synonymized by Bickhardt, 1917, 185.

Redescription. Body oblong-oval, feebly convex, black and shiny; tibiae and antennae reddish brown. Body length, PPL male 4.49-4.86 (4.58±0.048) 7, female 4.93-5.27 (5.1±0.17) 2, PEL male 3.67-4.05 (3.84±0.063) 7, female 3.74-4.66 (4.20±0.459) 2; width male 2.96-3.33 (3.11±0.051) 7, female 3.16-3.69 (3.40±0.238) 2. Biometric data given in Table 1.

Frontal stria complete and carinate, the anterior portion straight and the lateral portion angulate; supraorbital stria absent; disk flat, finely punctate, the punctures separated by 1 to 2 times their diameter, the interspace between the punctures covered with alutaceous microsculpture. Mandible with distinct carina on apicolateral side; disk depressed and coarsely punctate.

Pronotal sides (Fig. 6C, D) regularly curved and convergent apically; apical angle round. Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and slightly interrupted anteriorly on median one-third to one-fifth. Outer lateral stria shortened on latero-basal one-fifth, and interrupted anteriorly on median three-fifths. Inner lateral stria complete, the median portion feebly crenated. Disk sparsely scattered with fine punctures, wholly covered with alutaceous microsculpture. A row of coarse punctures present along the posterior margin. Antescutellar area with a short longitudinal impression.

Epipleura of elytra excavated; marginal epipleural and marginal elytral striae well impressed and complete; subhumeral stria wanting; oblique humeral stria lightly impressed on basal third; first to third dorsal elytral striae complete, slightly abbreviated basally; the third slightly bent inwardly on basal half; fourth dorsal stria shortened on basal one-third; fifth dorsal stria variable, present on apical one-third to absent, usually present on apical one-sixth; sutural stria present on apical half. Disk of elytra sparsely covered with fine punctures, rarely with moderate punctures, that are separated by about 3 times their diameter.

Propygidium irregularly covered with large, round, shallow punctures that are

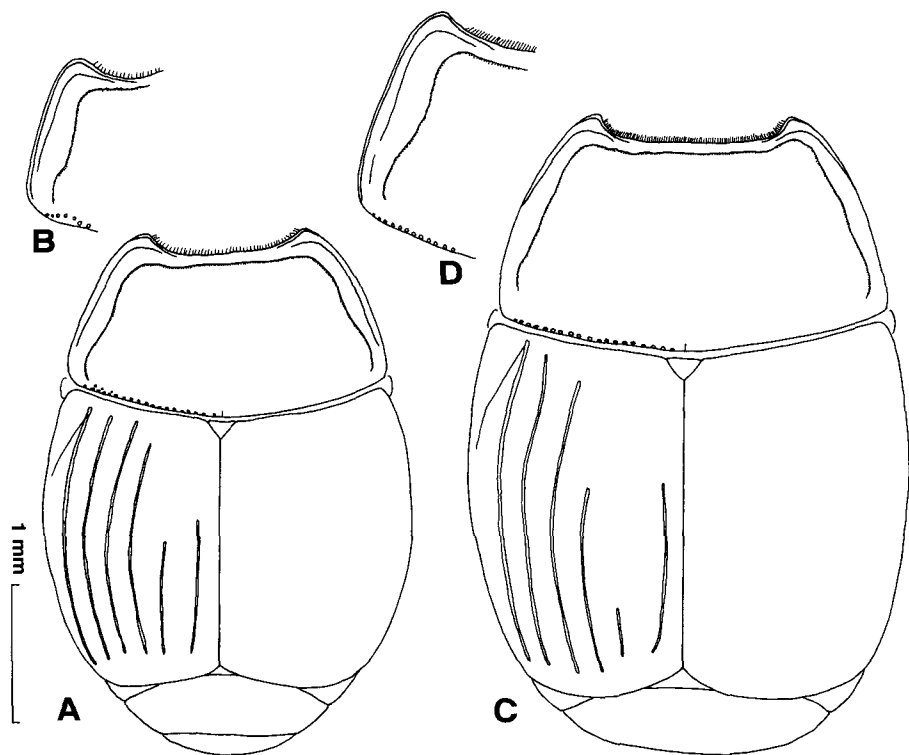


Fig. 6. A, B: *Hister coreanus* M. Ôhara, sp. nov. C, D: *Hister sedakovii* Marseul. A, C: Adult, pronotum and left elytron, dorsal view. B, D: Pronotum, oblique view.

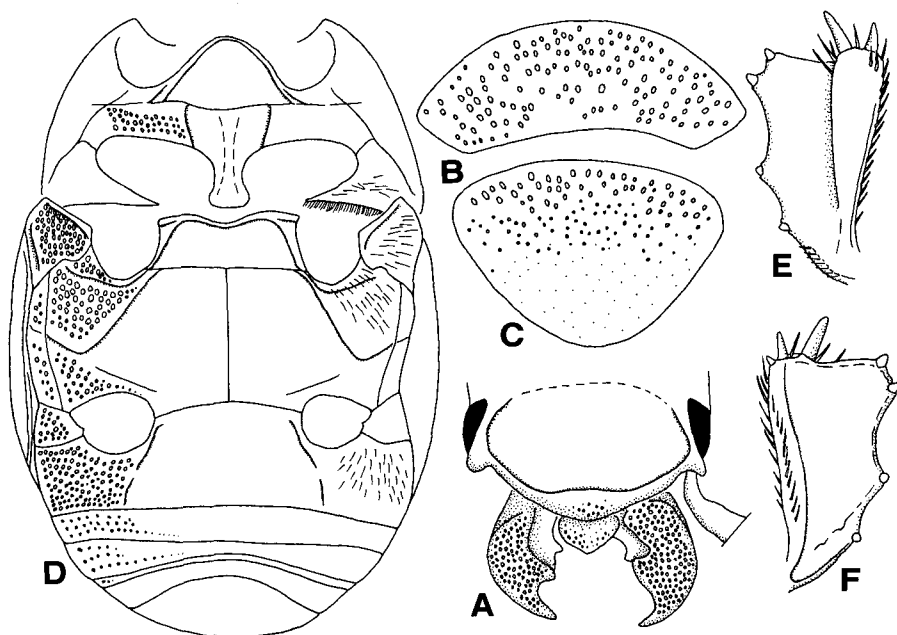


Fig. 7. *Hister sedakovii* Marseul. A: Head, frontal view. B: Propygidium. C: Pygidium. D: Adult, ventral view. E: Left protibia, dorsal view. F: Ditto, ventral view.

separated by half to 4 times their diameter, the punctures becoming finer and sparser medially; interstices between the punctures sparsely and finely punctate. Pygidium convex, the anterior area flat; disk sparsely covered with coarse punctures on basal area, the punctures separated by 1 to 2.5 times their diameter and become sparser apically.

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe round; marginal stria complete, another short stria present laterally; disk of lobe convex medially and evenly covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 1 to 3 times their diameter. Prosternal keel convex; carinal stria absent; lateral stria completely impressed and strongly carinate; disk coarsely punctate along lateral stria.

Anterior margin of mesosternum feebly emarginate, its marginal stria distinctly impressed and carinate; another short stria present behind antero-lateral angle on each side; disk sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 4 to 5 times their diameter. Meso-metasternal suture well impressed and slightly carinate. Lateral metasternal stria completely impressed and carinate, obliquely and posteriorly extended, and the apical end united with an oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasterna-metepisternal suture; lateral disk densely covered with large, round, shallow and setiferous punctures that are separated by one-third to half their diameter. Post-mesocoxal stria of metasternum well impressed along posterior of mesocoxa and become more distant from the margin laterally, the lateral portion nearly straight. Punctuation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of the intercoxal disk of mesosternum. Intercoxal disk of first abdominal sternum completely striate on each side, but the striae are usually slightly interrupted and bent at middle.

Protibia with 4 denticles on outer margin, the basal one small and apical one with 2 spinula. Meso- and metatibiae with 2 rows of 8 to 10 long and stout spinula on outer margin.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 8. Aedeagus short and stout; lateral sides of parameres straight on basal two-thirds, then a little divergent apically at apical one-third, thence strongly convergent on apical one-sixth; process on midline of ventral side well developed and strong; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 2.81.

Material examined. Pyeonganbug-do: Taiyudong, 20/ix/1924 (1 ex., [NSMT-I-C-23214, Kôno coll.], 1 male [EHU, Kôno coll.], B. Efremoff, 1925 (1 male & 1 female [EHU, Kôno coll.], E. Gallois); Mt. Pong-san, Pukdo, 22/vi/1997 (4 males & 1 ex., Kim); Shineuju City (= Sin-cu-ju), northeast 2 km, 9/vii/1993 (4 exs., J. K. Lee). Seoul City: Seoul, 5/v/1922 (1 ex. [NSMT-I-C-23215, Kôno coll.], no collector's name), 8/viii/1918, 5/iii/1919, (1 female, 2 exs. [EHU, Kôno coll.], E. Gallois).

Distribution. Korea; East Siberia; North China; Mongolia.

Remarks. *H. sedakovii* resembles *H. coreanus*; however, the large body size, the short fourth, fifth and sutural dorsal striae of elytra, and the shape of eighth sternum, spicule and aedeagus of the male genitalia of *H. sedakovii* will distinguish it from *H. coreanus*.

Hister coreanus M. Ôhara, sp. nov. (Fig. 6, 9)

Type material. Holotype (EHU). Male. Point-mounted; genitalia dissected; genitalia in balsam on one plastic slide; labeled as follows: 1. "Pyeonganbug-do, Sakuchu (= Mangju), Pong-san (= Bangsan), 22/vi/1997, Kim." 2. "No-9745 M. Ôhara." 3. "Holo-type *Hister coreanus*

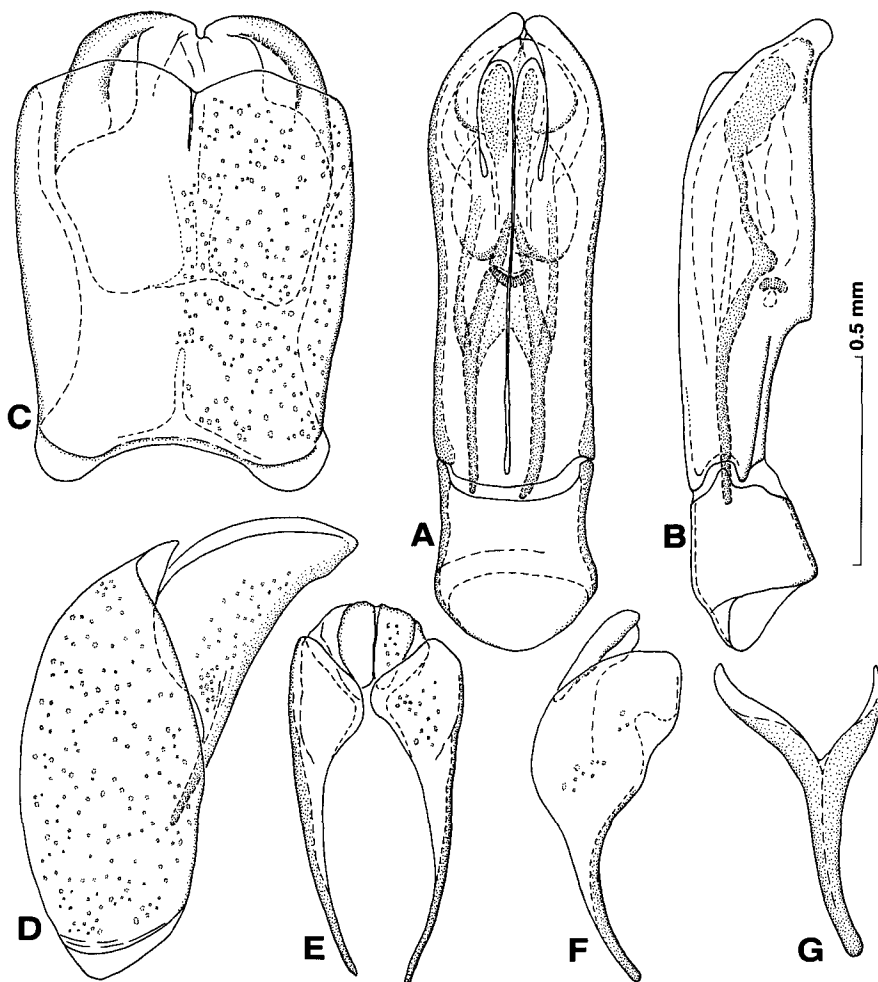


Fig. 8. *Hister sedakovii* Marseul. Male genitalia. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: Eighth tergite and sternum, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: Ninth and tenth tergites, dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view. G: Ninth sternum (spicule), dorsal view.

M. Ôhara." Paratypes. One male (Sunchon National Univ.): same data as holotype. One female (EHU): "Korea, Pyeonganbug-do, Shin-eu-ju City, northeast 2 km, 9/vii/1993, Lee, J. Kha leg." One individual, sex undetermined (EHU): "Corée, Environs de Séoul: 15-June-1919, Edme Gallois, lit de riviere Han."

Description. Body oval, convex, black and shiny; tibiae and antennae reddish brown. Body length (holotype/paratype, male/paratype, female) , PPL 3.88/3.71/3.98; PEL 3.30/3.33/3.43; APW 1.05/1.05/1.09; PPW 2.62/2.35/2.35; PL 1.36/1.29/1.26; EL 1.90/1.90/1.94; EW 2.65/2.72/2.75; ProW 1.53/1.56/1.67; ProL 0.61/0.58/0.58; PyL 0.78/0.85/0.85; PTL 0.82/0.88/0.95; MSTL 0.95/0.95/0.95; MTTL 1.05/1.16/1.05.

Frontal stria complete and carinate, the anterior portion nearly straight and the lateral portion angulate; supraorbital stria absent; disk flat, finely punctate, the

punctures separated by 1 to 2 times their diameter, the interspace between the punctures covered with alutaceous microsculpture. Mandible with distinct carina on apicolateral side; disk depressed and coarsely punctate.

Pronotal sides (Fig. 6A, B) regularly curved and convergent apically; apical angle round. Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and slightly interrupted anteriorly on median one-fifth. Outer lateral stria well impressed laterally and shortened on basal one-fifth. Inner lateral stria complete, the median portion feebly crenated. Disk sparsely scattered with fine punctures. A row of coarse punctures present along the posterior margin. Antescutellar area with a short longitudinal impression.

Epipleura of elytra excavated; marginal epipleural and marginal elytral striae well impressed and complete; subhumeral stria wanting (Fig. 6A); oblique humeral stria lightly impressed on basal third; first to third dorsal elytral striae complete, slightly abbreviated basally; the third slightly bent inwardly on basal half; fourth dorsal stria shortened on basal one-eighth and sinuated at apical one-third; fifth dorsal stria present on apical half; sutural stria present on apical two-thirds. Disk of elytra sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by about 3 times their diameter.

Propygidium irregularly covered with large, round, shallow punctures that are separated by half to 4 times their diameter, the punctures becoming finer and sparser medially; interstices between the punctures sparsely and finely punctate. Pygidium convex, the anterior area flat; disk sparsely covered with coarse punctures on basal area, the punctures separated by 1 to 2.5 times their diameter and become sparser apically.

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe round; marginal stria complete, another short stria present laterally; disk of lobe convex medially and evenly covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 1 to 3 times their diameter. Prosternal keel convex; carinal stria absent; lateral stria completely impressed and strongly carinate; disk coarsely punctate along lateral stria.

Anterior margin of mesosternum feebly emarginate, its marginal stria distinctly impressed and carinate; another short stria present behind antero-lateral angle on each side; disk sparsely covered with fine punctures that are separated by 4 to 5 times their diameter. Meso-metasternal suture well impressed. Lateral metasternal stria completely impressed and carinate, obliquely and posteriorly extended, the apical end united with an oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasterna-metepisternal suture; lateral disk densely covered with large, round and shallow punctures with long hairs, the punctures separated by 0.3 to 0.7 times their diameter and become smaller medio-posteriorly. Post-mesocoxal stria of metasternum well impressed along posterior of mesocoxa and become more distant from the margin laterally, the lateral portion nearly straight. Punctuation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of the intercoxal disk of mesosternum. Intercoxal disk of first abdominal sternum with complete stria laterally, the stria usually interrupted and bent at middle.

Protibia with 4 denticles on outer margin, the basal one small and apical one with 2 spinula. Meso- and metatibiae with 2 rows of 8 to 10 long and stout spinula on outer margin.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 9. Aedeagus slender; lateral sides of parameres

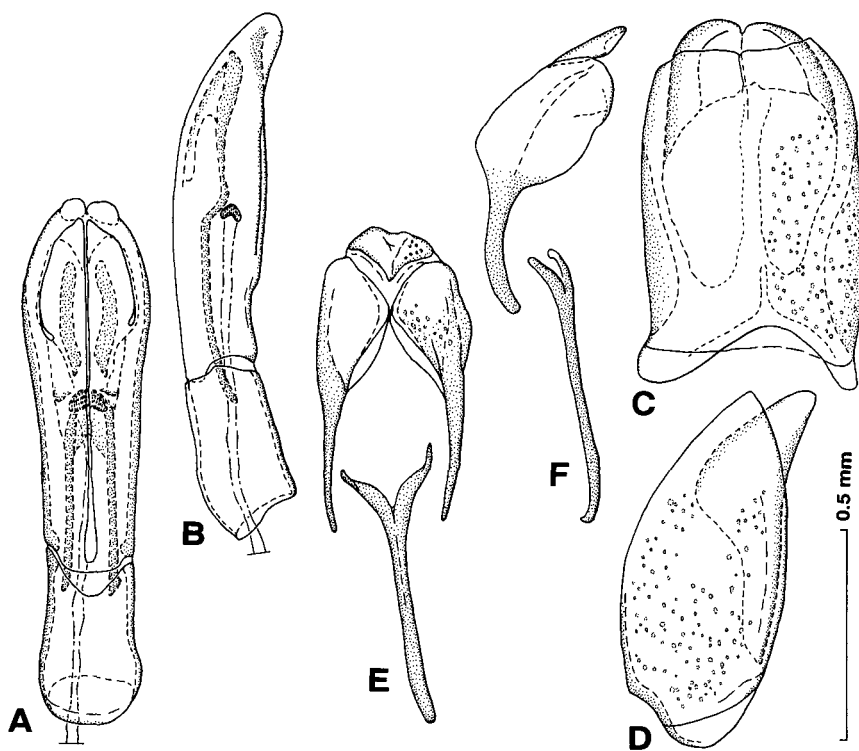


Fig. 9. *Hister coreanus* M. Ôhara, sp. nov. Male genitalia. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: Eighth tergite and sternum, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: Ninth and tenth tergites, and ninth sternum (spicule), dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view.

slight divergent apically, then strongly convergent at apical third of parameres; process on midline of ventral side weak; ratio of parameres length to basal piece length about 2.4.

Distribution. Korea.

Remarks. This new species is very similar to *H. sedakovii*. See also remarks of *sedakovii*.

Hister simplicisternus Lewis

Hister simplicisternus Lewis, 1879, 461; Ôhara, 1994, 123; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Suwon, 17/v/1965 (1 ex., W. H. Paik). Cheju-do: Cheju City, alt. 300 m, 25/vi/1989 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik), 23/vii/1990 (2 exs., J.-C. Paik); Ha-gwi, 4/viii/1993 (6 exs., J.-C. Paik); Don-nae-ko, 17/vii/1994 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik); Is. Woo-do, 10/viii/1995 (2 exs., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan.

Hister unicolor leonhardi Bickhardt

Hister leonhardi Bickhardt, 1910, 180.

Hister unicolor leonhardi: Mazur, 1984, 199; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Gangweon-do: Chuncheon, 10/vi/1988 (1 ex., H. H. Ryu). Hamgyeonbug-do: Rashin (= Najin), 7/viii/1940 (1 ex. [NSMT-I-C-23241, Kôno coll.], no collector's name).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; East Siberia; Primorskiy Kray; Mongolia; North-eastern China.

Hister concolor Lewis

Hister concolor Lewis, 1884, 135; Ôhara and Lee, 1988, 96; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; north-eastern China.

Hister japonicus Marseul

Hister japonicus Marseul, 1854, 201; Heyden, 1887, 249 [Korea]; Jakobson, 1911, 644 [Korea]; Reichardt and Kryzhanovskij, 1964, 172 [Korea]; Mazur, 1970, 58 [Korea]; Kim, 1978, 68 [Korea]; Ôhara, 1994, 114; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Gangweon-do: Pyeong-chang, 20/ix/1965 (1 ex. [EHU], K. Kahy); Hongcheon, 22/vii/1992 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik); Gangchon, 29/v/1967 (1 ex. [EHU], Y. Kudo).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Amurskiy Kray; China; Vietnam.

Hister congener Schmidt

Hister congener Schmidt, 1885a, 242; Heyden, 1887, 249 [Korea]; Jakobson, 1911, 643 [Korea]; Mazur, 1970, 58 [Korea]; Kim, 1978, 68 [Korea]; Ôhara, 1994, 118 [Korea]; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Pyeonganbug-do: Taiyudong, 8/v/1924 (1 ex., [NSMT-I-C-23240, Kôno coll.], B. Efremoff). Gyeonggi-do: Gwangneung, 21/v/1967 (2 exs. [EHU], Y. Kudo). Cheju-do: Yong-sil, alt. 1200 m, 27/iv/1993 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; northern China; Primorskiy Kray; Taiwan.

Hister distans Fischer von Waldheim (Fig. 10, 11)

Hister distans Fischer von Waldheim, 1824, 205 [Siberia]; Marseul, 1857, 164; Schmidt, 1890b, 6; Jakobson, 1911, 644; Kryzhanovskij and Reichardt, 1976, 318.

Hister atramentarius Suffrian, 1855, 142.

Hister dauricus Marseul, 1861, 533.

Redescription. Male. Body oblong-oval, black and shiny; tibiae, tarsi and antennae dark reddish brown. Body length, PPL 7.54, PEL 6.00, APW 1.9, PPW 4.35, PL 1.93, EL 3.31, EW 5.04, ProW 3.20, ProL 1.00, PyL 1.24, PTL 1.70, MSTL 1.50, MTTL 1.80.

Frontal stria of head (Fig. 10A) complete, well impressed and carinate, the anterior portion straight; disk of head even and densely covered with coarse punctures that are separated by their own diameter. Mandible with distinct carina on lateral side; disk feebly depressed.

Pronotal sides (Fig. 10B) gradually convergent apically on basal five-sixths, the apical sixth strongly convergent. Apical angles acute. Marginal pronotal stria complete laterally and interrupted behind head. Outer lateral pronotal stria present on apical one-third and densely and finely crenate. Inner lateral stria complete and coarsely crenate, the anterior portion nearly straight. Disk of pronotum sparsely clothed with microscopic punctures that are separated by 5 to 10 times their diameter. Antescutellar area with a short longitudinal impression.

Epipleura of elytra feebly excavated. Marginal epipleural stria well impressed and carinate on apical half. Marginal elytral stria complete and carinate. External subhumeral stria deeply present on basal half, the posterior end united with the anterior end of internal subhumeral stria. Internal stria present on apical half and represented by coarse and deep punctures. Oblique humeral stria lightly impressed

on basal one-third. First to third dorsal striae complete, deeply impressed and sparsely and coarsely crenate; fourth dorsal stria present on apical half; fifth dorsal stria on apical one-third; sutural stria on apical half and represented by a few coarse punctures on basal half. Disk of elytra evenly covered with fine punctures that are separated by 4 to 8 times their diameter.

Propygidium with large depression on each side; disk irregularly covered with large, round and deep punctures that are separated by 1 to 7 times their diameter, the punctures absent on middle of posterior margin; interspace between large punctures covered with fine punctures that are separated by 2 to 10 times their diameter (Fig. 10D). Pygidium densely covered with large punctures that are separated by about half of their diameter; apex of pygidium without coarse punctures; interspace between coarse punctures sparsely covered with fine punctures (Fig. 10E).

Anterior margin of prosternal lobe (Fig. 10F) round, its marginal stria complete

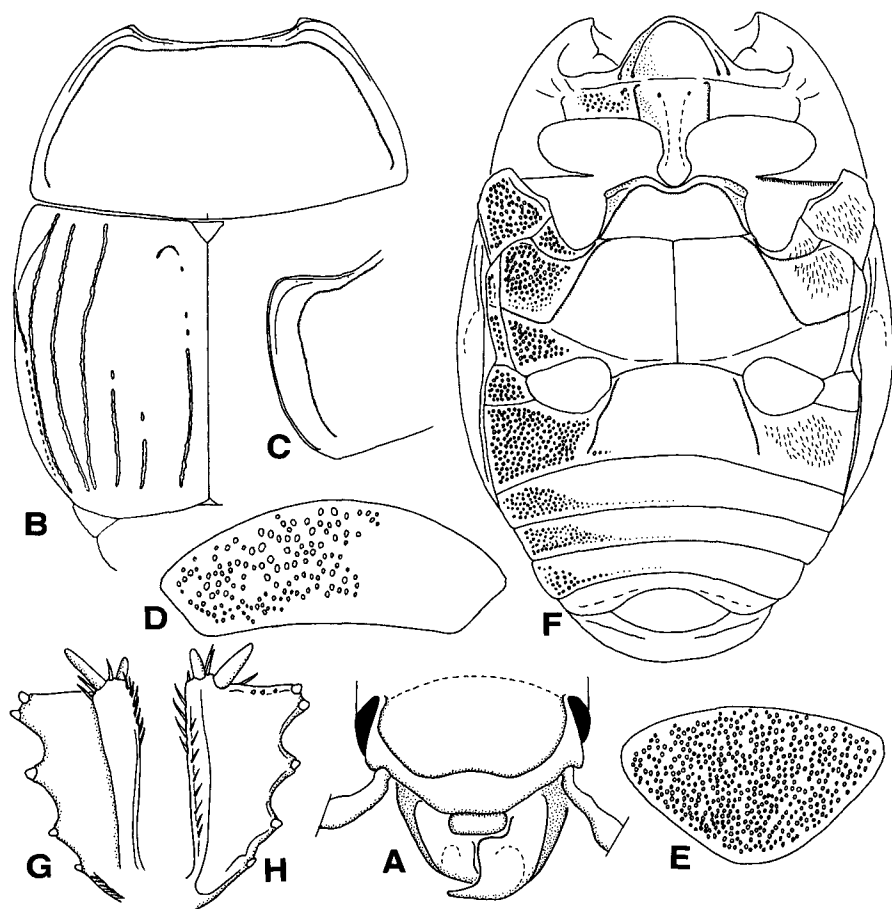


Fig. 10. *Hister distans* Fischer von Waldheim. A: Head, frontal view. B: Adult, pronotum and left elytron, dorsal view. C: Pronotum, oblique view. D: Propygidium. E: Pygidium. F: Adult, ventral view. G: Left protibia, dorsal view. H: Ditto, ventral view.

and carinate, the posterior ends deeply excavated; disk of lobe evenly and coarsely punctate, the punctures separated by about 3 times their diameter and become sparser medio-posteriorly; lateral sides of disk with longitudinal excavation. Prosternal keel without carinal stria, its disk sparsely covered with coarse punctures that are separated by 3 to 4 times their diameter. Lateral descending striae of keel complete and strongly carinate.

Anterior margin of mesosternum narrowly and strongly emarginate medially; marginal stria complete and carinate; another short stria present behind antero-lateral angle; punctation of disk similar to that of prosternal keel. Meso-metasternal suture lightly but distinctly impressed and feebly angulated at middle. Post-mesocoxal stria of metasternum strongly carinate along posterior margin of mesocoxa, becoming more distant from the margin laterally. Lateral metasternal stria well impressed, carinate and extending posteriorly and obliquely, the apical end attaining near apical one-third of metasternum, not united with an oblique stria that inwardly extends from the middle of the metasternal-mesepimeral suture; the oblique stria strongly carinate. Lateral disk of metasternum densely covered with large, round, shallow and setiferous punctures, the punctures becoming smaller medially. Punctation of intercoxal disk of metasternum similar to that of intercoxal disk of mesosternum, the punctures becoming sparser medially. Intercoxal disk of first abdominal sternum completely striate on each side.

Protibiae with 4 teeth on outer margin, the basal one small and the apical with 2 spinula. Profemoral stria present on basal one-third. Meso- and metatibiae with 2 rows of long and stout spinula on outer margin.

Male genitalia as shown in Fig. 11. Lateral sides of parameres straight on basal two-thirds and a little curved outwardly on apical one-third; ratio of parameres length to basal length about 3.46.

Material examined. Jeonranam-do: Changheung, 21/ix/1964 (1 male, W. H. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Mongolia; Continental China; Amurskiy; Khabarovskiy; Irkutsk; Buryat. New to Korea.

Genus *Zabromorphus* Lewis

Zabromorphus punctulatus (Wiedemann)

Hister punctulatus Wiedemann, 1819, 162.

Zabromorphus punctulatus: Ôhara, 1994, 132.

Material examined. Jeonranam-do: Suncheon (= Suncheon), 16/iv/1995 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik). Cheju-do: Kyo-rae, 20/ix/1991 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik). Is. Mara-do: 9/vii/1993, 26/v, 25/vi/1994 (3 exs., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; Indonesia; Java; Philippines. New to Korea.

Genus *Merohister* Reitter

Merohister jekeli (Marseul)

Hister jekeli Marseul, 1857, 417; Kim, 1978, 69 [Korea].

Merohister jekeli: Ôhara, 1992a, 378; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Pyeonganbug-do: Taiyudong, 1925 (1 ex. [EHU], E. Gallois). Gangweon-do: Chunseoung-kun, 5/vi/1988 (1 ex., K. Kahy). Gyeonggi-do: Jinsen (= Incheon), 30/v/1930 (1 ex. [EHU], Yuuki). Chungcheongnam-do: Mt. Gyeryong-san, 6/vi/1986 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik). Jeonranam-do: Hwagae, Mt. Jiri-san, 18/vii/1995 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik); Tojimmen, Kimkwaigun (?), 8/vi/1915 (1 ex. [NSMT], M. Matsuda).

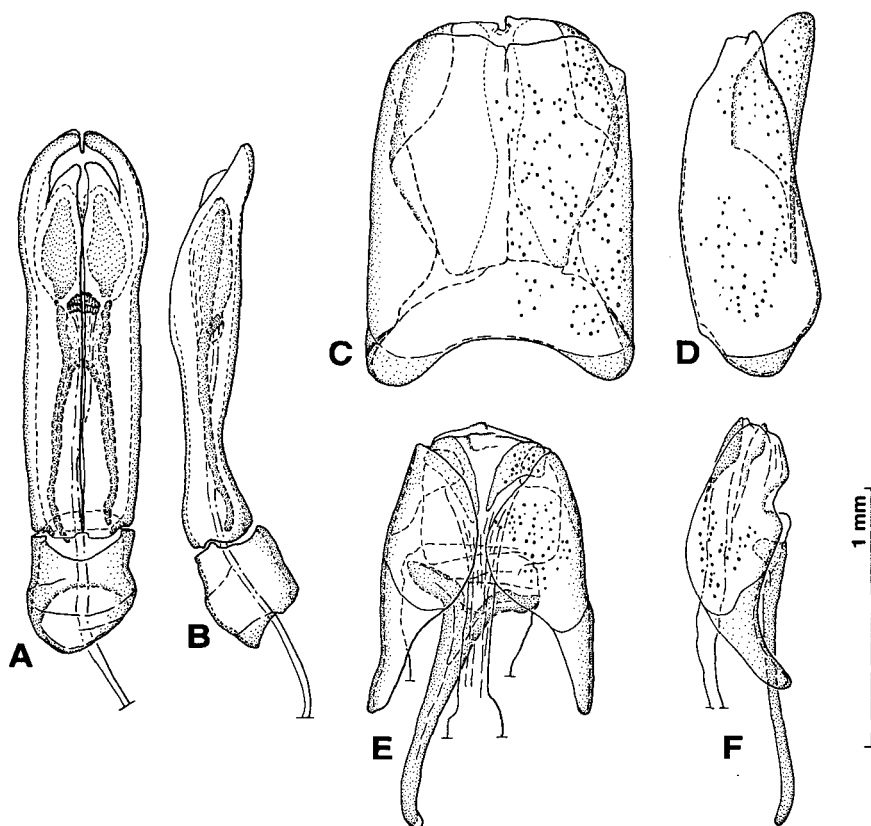


Fig. 11. *Hister distans* Fischer von Waldheim. A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: Eighth tergite and sternum, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: Ninth and tenth tergites, and ninth sternum (spicule), dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view.

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Continental China; Primorskiy Kray; Sakhalin; Kuril Isles.; Taiwan; Philippines; India.

Genus *Atholus* Thomson

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Atholus*

- 1 (2) Elytra red maculate. *A. bimaculatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- 2 (1) Elytra entirely black.
- 3 (4) Fifth elytral dorsal stria present on apical half. *A. pirithous* (Marseul, 1873)
- 4 (3) Fifth elytral dorsal stria nearly complete.
- 5 (6) Lateral disk of metasternum with long hairs. Anterior margin of prosternal lobe narrowly truncate on medium. Punctuation of propygidium even. *A. depistor* (Marseul, 1873)
- 6 (5) Lateral disk of metasternum without hairs. Anterior margin of prosternal lobe round. Punctuation of pygidium becoming coarser basally. *A. duodecimstriatus* *quatuordecimstriatus* (Gyllenhal, 1808)

Atholus bimaculatus (Linnaeus)

Hister bimaculatus Linnaeus, 1758, 358.

Peranus bimaculatus: Mazur, 1970, 60 [Korea].

Atholus bimaculatus: Ôhara, 1992c, 169.

Atholus (Atholus) bimaculatus: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Anyang, 12/v/1965 (1 ex., W. H. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Europe; Holarctic Region; Argentina (introduced); Chad (introduced); India; Thailand.

Atholus depistor (Marseul)

Hister depistor Marseul, 1873, 176.

Hister (Peranus) depistor: Reichardt and Kryzhanovskij, 1964, 174 [Korea (Seoul)].

Peranus depistor: Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea].

Atholus depistor: Ôhara, 1992c, 176.

Atholus (Atholus) depistor: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Jeonranam-do: Cheongup, 24/vi/1966 (1 ex., W. H. Paik). Cheju-do: Ha-gwi, 4/viii/1993 (2 exs., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; southeastern China; Siberia; Primorskiy Kray.

Atholus pirithous (Marseul)

Hister pirithous Marseul, 1873, 224.

Atholus pirithous: Ôhara, 1993, 141.

Atholus (Euatholus) pirithous: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Sojungni (= Seojungri), near Suweon, 24/v/1965 (2 exs., W. H. Paik). Seoul City: Seoul, 12/v/1919 (1 ex. [EHU, Kôno coll.], E. Gallois).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; Continental China; Primorskiy Kray; Vietnam.

Atholus duodecimstriatus quatuordecimstriatus (Gyllenhal)

Hister quatuordecimstriatus Gyllenhal, 1808, 83.

Atholus duodecimstriatus quatuordecimstriatus: Ôhara, 1993, 135.

Atholus (Euatholus) duodecimstriatus quatuordecimstriatus: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Suweon (= Suwon), 7/v/1964 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Siberia; Mongolia; North Europe and Central Europe (at high altitudes); Continental China; Taiwan.

Genus *Margarinotus* Marseul

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Margarinotus**

- 1 (8) Pronotum with two lateral pronotal striae. Subgenus *Plomister* Holber et Monnot
- 2 (7) Prosternal keel without carinal stria. Body larger, 5.0-9.2 mm.
- 3 (4) Lateral stria of metasternum united with oblique stria of metasternum.
..... *M. (P.) agnatus* (Lewis, 1884)
- 4 (3) Lateral stria of metasternum not united with oblique stria of metasternum.
- 5 (6) Outer lateral pronotal stria extending beyond basal end of inner one.
..... *M. (P.) weymarni* Wenzel, 1944
- 6 (5) Outer lateral pronotal stria not extending beyond basal end of inner one.
..... *M. (P.) striola striola* (C. R. Sahlberg, 1819)

* *Margarinotus (Plomister) reichardtii* Kryzhanovskij was erroneously recorded from Korea by Ôhara (1994: p. 141, line 9). This species has not been found in Korea.

- 7 (2) Prosternal keel with carinal stria. Body smaller, 4.0–4.5 mm. *M. (P.) sutus* (Lewis, 1884)
- 8 (1) Pronotum with one lateral pronotal stria.
- 9 (12) Pronotal marginal stria short, usually present on apical area, at most attaining to half length of pronotum. Denticle of protibiae rather large. Subgenus *Paralister* Bickhardt
- 10 (11) Propygidium and pygidium densely and finely punctate, the top of pygidium smooth. Elytra entirely black. *M. (Pa.) koenigi* (Schmidt, 1888)
- 11 (10) Propygidium evenly covered with coarse punctures; punctures of pygidium finer than the propygidial. Each elytron usually with large and obscure dark brown maculata, the maculata rarely occupied wholly except along sutural area; the elytra entirely sometime black or reddish brown. *M. (Pa.) purpurascens* (Herbst, 1972)
- 12 (9) Pronotal marginal stria nearly complete, abbreviated only at the base. Protibiae with large denticles or numerous small ones. Subgenus *Grammostethus* Lewis
- *M. (G.) niponicus* (Lewis, 1884)

Margarinotus (Paralister) koenigi Schmidt

Hister koenigi Schmidt, 1888, 189.

Margarinotus (Paralister) koenigi: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137.

Distribution. Korea; Amurskiy Kray; Mongolia; northeastern China.

Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens (Herbst)

Hister purpurascens Herbst, 1792, 42.

Paralister purpurascens: Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea].

Hister purpurascens ab. *niger* Schmidt, 1885b, 327.

Paralister purpurascens ab. *niger*: Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea].

Margarinotus (Paralister) purpurascens: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Europe; Caucasus; Siberia; North America (introduced).

Margarinotus (Pltomister) striola striola (C. R. Sahlberg) (Fig. 12)

Hister striola C. R. Sahlberg, 1819, 25.

Margarinotus (Pltomister) striola striola: Ôhara, 1989, 24; 1994, 141; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Margarinotus striolides Wenzel, 1944, 129.

Hister striolides: Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea]; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Jeonrabug-do: near Namweon, Mt. Jiri-san, Samnae-Myeon, 13/vii/1991 (1 male, J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; North Europe; Siberia; North Manchuria.

Remarks. Ôhara (1989, 30) illustrated aedeagus of the male genitalia of this species. Other genital segments, namely eighth to tenth sterna and tergites, are here shown for the first time (Fig. 12).

Margarinotus (Pltomister) agnatus (Lewis)

Hister agnatus Lewis, 1884, 135.

Margarinotus (Pltomister) agnatus: Ôhara, 1989, 15.

Margarinotus (Pltomister) agntus (sic): ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Himalaya; North India.

Margarinotus (Pltomister) weymarni Wenzel

Margarinotus weymarni Wenzel, 1944, 127.

Margarinotus (Pltomister) weymarni: Ôhara, 1989, 19; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Jinsen (= Incheon), 2/iv/1923 (1 female [NSMT-I-C-23234], Yuuki).

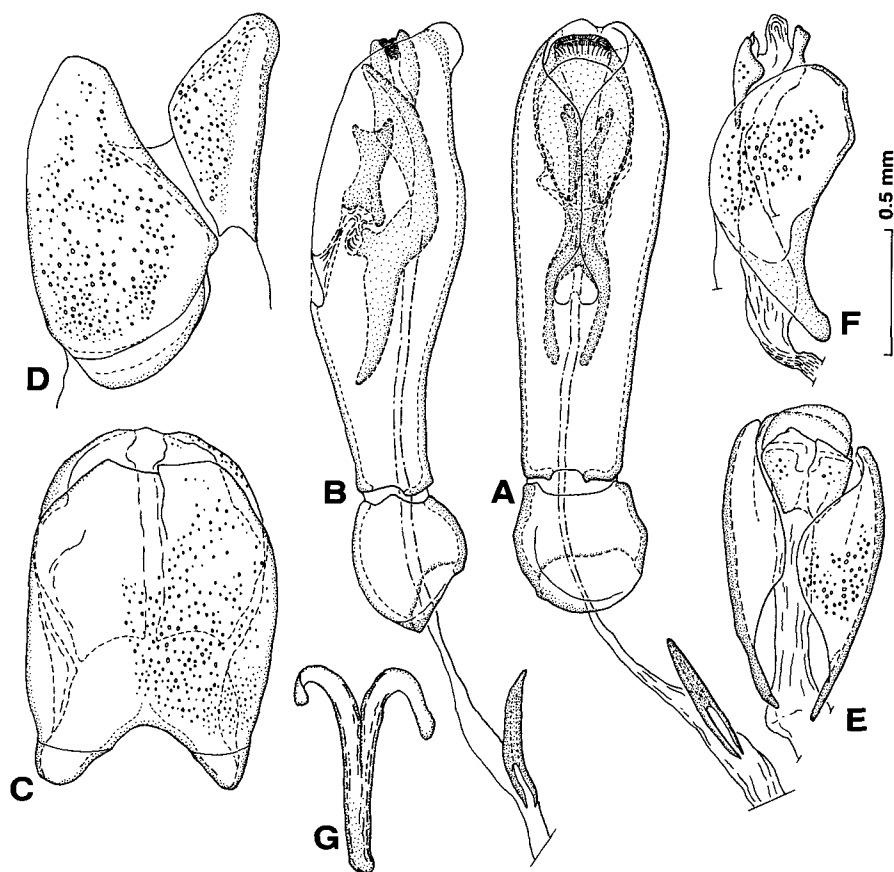


Fig. 12. *Margarinotus (Ptomister) striola striola* (C. R. Sahlberg). A: Aedeagus, dorsal view. B: Ditto, lateral view. C: Eighth tergite and sternum, dorsal view. D: Ditto, lateral view. E: Ninth and tenth tergites, dorsal view. F: Ditto, lateral view. G: Ninth sternum (spicule), dorsal view.

Distribution. Korea; Japan; north-eastern China; Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy Kray.

Margarinotus (Ptomister) brunneus (Fabricius)

Hister brunneus Fabricius, 1775, 52.

Margarinotus (Ptomister) brunneus: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Europe; Siberia; Caucasus; Turkey; Iran; U.S.A. (introduced).

Margarinotus (Ptomister) sutus (Lewis)

Hister sutus Lewis, 1884, 136; Mazur, 1970, 59 [Korea].

Margarinotus (Ptomister) sutus: Ôhara, 1989, 34; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan.

Margarinotus (Grammostethus) niponicus (Lewis)

Hister niponicus Lewis, 1895, 188.

Margarinotus (Grammostethus) niponicus: Ôhara, 1989, 37; 1994, 142; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 137 [Korea].

Material examined. Pyonganbug-do: Mt. Chonma-san, Sakchu, 27/vi/1997 (11 exs. [EHU], Kim). Gyeonggi-do: Kwangneung, 15/vii/1994 (21 exs., J.-C. Paik). Cheju-do: 26/vii/1990 (2 exs., W. H. Paik, collected by light trap); Hallasan, alt. 400-600 m, 29/vii/1994 (9 exs., J.-C. Paik); Georinsaseum, 24/vi/1994 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik); Seongpan-ak, alt. 800 m, 14/vii, 21/vii/1994 (2 exs., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; Continental China; Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy Kray.

SUBFAMILY DENDROPHILINAE

Key to the tribes of the subfamily Dendrophilinae

- 1 (4) Epistoma narrow, its lateral margins weakly convergent apically. Front without stria. Body round or oval, and usually convex. Basal piece of male aedeagus usually short.
- 2 (3) Elytral disk with normal dorsal striae, which are well developed and parallel. Spinula of protibia large. Dendrophilini
- 3 (2) Elytral disk punctate, without dorsal stria except for vague rudiments, these usually present basally and obliquely. Spinula of protibia small. Bacaniini
- 4 (1) Epistoma broad, trapezoid; frontal stria well developed and completely impressed behind labrum. Body oblong-oval, sometimes oval, and moderately convex. Basal piece of male aedeagus long, usually 3 times as long as parameres. Paromalini

TRIBE DENDROPHILINI

Genus *Dendrophilus* Leach

Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) xavieri Marseul

Dendrophilus xavieri Marseul, 1873, 221, 226.

Dendrophilus (Dendrophilus) xavieri: Ôhara, 1994, 149.

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Jinsen (= Incheon), 2/iv/1923 (1 male [NSMT-I-C-23234], Yuuki).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; East Siberia; introduced to England and North America. New to Korea.

TRIBE BACANIINI

Genus *Bacanius* J. L. LeConte

Bacanius (Bacanius) niponicus Lewis

Bacanius niponicus Lewis, 1879, 461.

Bacanius (Bacanius) niponicus: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan.

TRIBE PAROMALINI

Key to the genera of the tribe Paromalini

- 1 (2) Elytra with normal dorsal striae. Genus *Carcinops* Marseul
- 2 (1) Elytra punctate, without normal dorsal striae except for vague rudiments. Genus *Platylomalus* Cooman

Genus *Carcinops* Marseul

Carcinops (*Carcinops*) *pumilio* (Erichson)

Paromalus pumilio Erichson, 1834, 169.

Carcinops pumilio: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Carcinops (*Carcinops*) *pumilio*: Ôhara, 1994, 167.

Material examined. Pyeonganbug-do: Taiyudong, 1925 (1 ex. [EHU], E. Gallois).

Distribution. Korea; near cosmopolitan.

Genus *Platylomalus* Cooman

Platylomalus viaticus (Lewis) (Fig. 13B)

Paromalus viaticus Lewis, 1892, 33.

Platylomalus viaticus: Ôhara, 1994, 187.

Material examined. Gyeonggi-do: Kwangneung, 15/v/1992 (1 male, 3 females and 2 exs., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Taiwan; Khabarovskiy Kray. New to Korea.

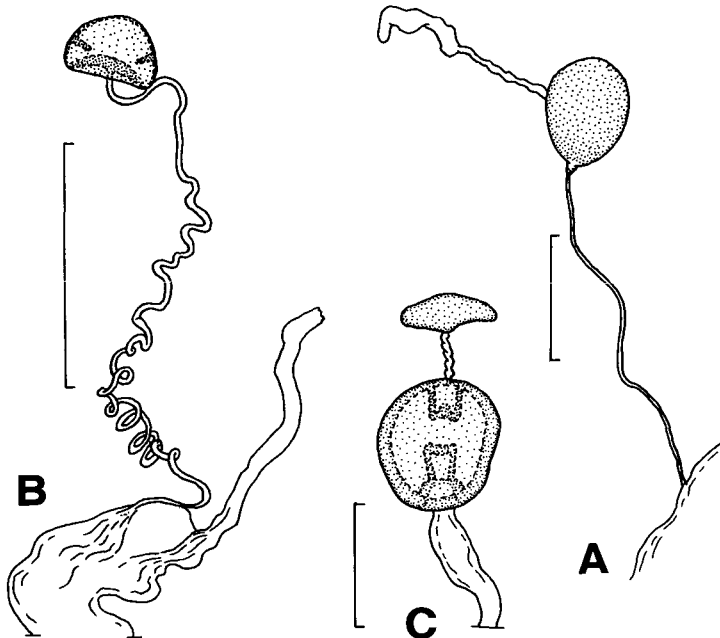


Fig. 13. Spermathecae of female genitalia. A: *Platysoma* (*Platysoma*) *rasile* Lewis. B: *Platylomalus viaticus* (Lewis). C: *Hypocacculus* (*Nessus*) *asticus* (Lewis). Scale. A, B: 0.25 mm. C: 0.1 mm.

SUBFAMILY ABRAEINAE

Genus *Chaetabraeus* Portevin

Chaetabraeus bonzicus (Marseul)

Abræus bonzicus Marseul, 1873, 226.

Chaetabraeus bonzicus: Ôhara, 1994, 204.

Chetabraeus bonicus (sic): ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; China; Taiwan; Ussuriyskiy Kray.

SUBFAMILY SAPRININAE

Key to the genera of the subfamily Sapriniinae

- 1 (2) Surface of elytra impunctate. Prosternal keel strongly narrow. Genus *Eopachylopus* Reichardt
- 2 (1) Surface of elytra punctate posteriorly. Prosternal keel broad and flat at top.
- 3 (6) Prosternal keel with a pair of small foveae on apical one-third. Body length, 2.0-4.0 mm.
- 4 (5) Frontal disk of head with 1 or 2 transverse impressions, or with irregular transverse rugae; its anterior transverse margin strongly impressed and straight. Genus *Hypocaccus* Thomson
- 5 (4) Frontal disk of head usually with light punctation or weak rugae, without strongly transverse impression; its anterior transverse margin lightly impressed, usually partly arcuate, and sometimes interrupted. Genus *Hypocacculus* Bickhardt
- 6 (3) Prosternal keel without small foveae. Body length, 4.6-8.6 mm. Genus *Saprinus* Erichson

Genus *Saprinus* Erichson

Six species of the genus have been recorded from Korea. We have no available material for this study. Hereinafter, only a list of the Korean species is provided.

Saprinus aeneolus Marseul

Saprinus aeneolus Marseul, 1870, 111 [China: Shanghai]; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Saprinus turkestanicus Schmidt in Heyden and Kraats, 1886, 185, synonymized by Dahlgren, 1967, 214.

Saprinus schmidtianus Reitter, 1887, 218; Kryzhanovskij and Reichardt, 1976, 179, synonymized by Dahlgren, 1967, 214.

Saprinus aeneus turkestanicus: Reichardt, 1941, 251.

Saprinus aeneolus turkestanicus: Mazur, 1976, 705.

Distribution. Korea; Asia Minor to China; North India; Himalaya.

Saprinus niponicus Dahlgren

Saprinus niponicus Dahlgren, 1962, 245; Mazur, 1970, 57 [Korea]; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Primorskiy Kray.

Saprinus planiusculus Motschulsky

Saprinus planiusculus Motschulsky, 1849, 97.

Saprinus cuspidatus Ihssen, 1949, 183; Mazur, 1970, 57 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; whole Palaearctic Region.

Saprinus sedakovii Motschulsky

Saprinus sedakovii Motschulsky, 1860, 131.

Saprinus aspernatus Marseul, 1862, 465, synonymized by Gemminger and Harold, 1868, 738.

Saprinus sedakovi (sic): Mazur, 1970, 58 [Korea]; Kryzhanovskij and Reichardt, 1976, 180; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Saprinus sedakovi (sic) var. *gelidus* Reichardt, 1925, 112.

Distribution. Korea; Siberia; Tibet; Mongolia; Manchuria.

Saprinus semipunctatus (Fabricius)

Hister semipunctatus Fabricius, 1792, 73.

Saprinus semipunctatus: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Europe; Morocco; Egypt; Caucasus; Iran; West Siberia.

Saprinus splendens (Paykull)

Hister splendens Paykull, 1811, 53.

Saprinus splendens: ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; tropical Africa; Arabia; Kashmir; Afghanistan; Oriental Region; Japan; Australia.

Genus *Hypocacculus* Bickhardt

Hypocacculus (*Nessus*) *asticus* (Lewis) (Fig. 13C)

Saprinus asticus Lewis, 1911, 89.

Hypocacculus (*Nessus*) *asticus*: Ôhara, 1994, 240; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Material examined. Cheju-do: Chungmun, 24/vii/1993 (1 male, 1 female and 1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan.

Genus *Hypocaccus* Thomson

Key to the Korean species of the genus *Hypocaccus*

- 1 (2) Pronotum smooth, or finely punctate laterally. Meso-metasternal suture without crenate line. Subgenus *Baeckmanniolus* Reichardt
..... *H. (B.) varians* (Schmidt, 1890)
- 2 (1) Pronotum coarsely punctate. Meso-metasternal suture with strong crenate line.
..... Subgenus *Hypocaccus* Thomson
- 3 (4) Frontal disk of head densely covered with coarse rugae. Mesosternal marginal stria interrupted at middle. *H. (H.) subaenus* (Schmidt, 1890)
- 4 (3) Frontal disk of head with 1 or 2 transverse impressions. Mesosternal marginal stria complete.
- 5 (6) Surface of elytra smooth on basal half. *H. (H.) sinæ* (Marseul, 1862)
- 6 (5) Surface of elytra coarsely punctate on basal half. *H. (H.) lewisii* (Schmidt, 1890)

Hypocaccus (*Hypocaccus*) *lewisii* (Schmidt)

Saprinus lewisii Schmidt, 1890a, 53.

Hypocaccus lewisi (sic): Mazur, 1970, 58 [Korea].

Hypocaccus (*Hypocaccus*) *lewisii* (sic): ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Hypocaccus (*Hypocaccus*) *lewisii*: Ôhara, 1994, 248; 1997, 173 [Kuril Isls.].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Kuril Islands; Primorskiy Kray; Sakhalin.

Hypocaccus (*Hypocaccus*) *subaenus* (Schmidt)

Saprinus subaenus Schmidt, 1890a, 53.

Hypocaccus (*Hypocaccus*) *subaenus* (sic): ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan.

Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) sinae (Marseul)

Saprinus sinae Marseul, 1862, 496.

Hypocaccus (Hypocaccus) sinae: Ôhara, 1994, 250; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Material examined. Cheju-do: Chung-mun, 24/vii/1993 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; China; Ussuriyskiy Kray; Sakhalin; Afganistan; Oriental Region; Australia.

Hypocaccus (Baeckmanniolus) varians varians (Schmidt)

Saprinus varians Schmidt, 1890a, 55.

Hypocaccus (Baeckmanniolus) varians varians: Ôhara, 1994, 258; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Material examined. Gangweon-do: Chungchong, Manipo, near Taean, 8-9/vi/1982 (1 female [EHU], T. Fujisawa). Cheju-do: Hanrim, 10/x/1991 (1 ex., J.-C. Paik).

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Continental China; Taiwan; Sakhalin; Vietnam; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Solomon Is.; Australia.

Genus *Eopachylopus* Reichardt

Eopachylopus ripae (Lewis)

Pachylopus ripae Lewis, 1885, 469.

Eopachylopus ripae: Ôhara, 1994, 264; ESK & KSAE, 1994, 136 [Korea].

Distribution. Korea; Japan; Primorskiy Kray.

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